

Takasi TUYAMA*: **Miscellaneous notes on Camellias**

津山 尚*: ツバキの雑記

(Pls. XII~XIII)

In the course of my *Camellia* studies, it became necessary to me to publish several results of which some are already published in the book, Tuyama and Futakuchi: *Camellia cultivars of Japan* in Japanese (May, 20, 1966). In addition, some corrections to my previously published papers are included here.

1) **Thea reticulata** Pierre var. **rosea** Makino f. **subvidua** Makino (**shibenashi-wabisuke** nov.). This was first named by the late Dr. Makino in 1910 (Bot. Mag. Tokyo 24: 83), but was left long unknown among the Japanese botanists, until it has recently met with by me incidentally at the private Camellia Garden of Mr. Saburô Yokoyama, Seijo-machi, Tokyo. The colored photograph of this kind is shown on Pl. XII, upper side of this volume. The most distinguishing feature of this plant is that the androecium is totally lacking except for the collar-like ring almost wholly fused to the basal part of corolla tube.

The original description by Makino based on the cultivated plant at Oji, Tokyo reads as follows. "Stamens none, or very imperfectly developed, short white." In the plant I have seen, however, the 'collar' is 2-3 mm high and shaped like a shallow cup around the ovary with smooth edge, only one flower out of more than 10 flowers exceptionally having a sign of degenerated staminal filaments giving a rough appearance to the edge, and in this case attaining to the height of 5 mm. The leaves are often slightly evolute on the margin, and the veinlets are normally slightly impressed. Otherwise, Makino's description matches quite well with this plant. Mr. Saburô Yokoyama told me that this plant was bought from Gotemba Nôen (Gotemba Nursery) several years ago.

As to the scientific name of this plant, owing to our scantiness of knowledge on this phylogenetically confusing cultivar, I feel great difficulties of naming. It is obvious that the plant has no direct relationship to *Camellia reticulata*, and can not be treated as a forma as done by Makino under *C. reticulata* Lindl. var. *campanulata* (Makino) Makino in Journ. Jap. Bot. 1: 40 (1918).

Recently Prof. Kitamura revised this group and gave this plant a new name,

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Camellia Wabisuke Kitam. var. *campanulata* Kitam. form. *subvidua* (Makino) Kitam. As a temporary treatment of so-called 'Wabisuke' group, it may be wise to follow Prof. Kitamura, and the plant in question may well be treated as var. *subvidua* (Makino) Tuyama. The synonymy is given under item no. 7.

2) "**Hatsukari**" (1879)—Pl. XII, lower side.

The name of this *Camellia* was first published on 1879 in Kouemon Ito and others' "Chinka-Shū" (Collection of *Camellia* Flowers—Woodcut print on one sheet of paper. This was reproduced in Tuyama and Futakuchi, l. c.). This plant belongs also to Wabisuke group, and the ovary has dense hairs.

Supplementary description. Branchlet rather straight, internode longer than ordinal cultivars, cinerascent. Leaves narrow straight and stiff, plicate along the midrib, lateral nerves and veinlets manifestly impressed. The color of leaves tend to be light green—yellow. Corolla widely opening. Petals gradually recurved at the apex, slightly emarginated, broadest at near the apex, gradually and in some instances abruptly attenuated to the base, often the margin near the apex recurved a little. The color of the flower is very pale rosy pink with, from time to time, the nuance of rose, dorsal surface being more densely rosy, and the outermost petal rose-colored on both surfaces.

The description given by Ito and others is very brief and literally translated like as follows. "White and small flower with the variegation of red." As the word "red" translated here pertains to many kind of colors in the traditional horticulturists' usage, the description should not be read as is translated here, however, there might have been some errors in their description itself, as there is no actual variegation in the living specimens.

3) "**Wabisuke**" (1710)—Pl. XIII, upper side.

The photograph shown in Pl. XIII, is what I mean "Wabisuke", and quite a different cultivar from described or referred to by many authors like Dr. Makino and Prof. Kitamura. Recent authors' "Wabisuke" is white colored "Shiro-wabisuke" as shown on below left of Pl. XIII. "Wabisuke" as defined by Ihei Itô in his famous *Zôho-Chikin Shô* published in 1710 was described by himself as "Wabisuke: Small single red, infundibuliform, with small spots of white. Also called Kochô." The only exception before Makino (1910) as far as I know that the name was applied to the white flowered one is seen in *Senkaô Den* published in 1851. 'Tsubaki-Nayose (ex libris Shirawanis), a manuscript dated middle of Feb. 1812 says concerning this cultivar, that "...also flowering in pure white and red intermingled

with the spotted.” This is true to the plants now in cultivation under the name of “Wabisuke”. Even the white flowered “Wabisuke” is quite different from “Shiro-wabisuke” in the nature of the flower and the leaf.

4) “**Shiro-wabisuke**” (1879) Pl. XIII, lower left.

This winter flowering cultivar has a great fame as one of the best for the tea-ceremony flowers. In full blossom, the petals plicate along a midline, and both sides incurve strongly thus giving impression that the apex of petal is pointed. As to the hairs on the ovary, Makino says in his original description that “...ovary shortly ovoid, glabrous or nearly so from the degeneration of hairs,...” In fact, I have often found the ovary entirely glabrous, or only scantily hairy on one or two small spots on the shoulder or on the side wall. In one case, however, I have found a flower with the ovary that is entirely covered with more or less scattered long hairs on all the side wall, but this plant with this flower in all respects surely belongs to “Shiro-wabisuke”.

5) “**Sukiya**” (1879)—Pl. XIII, lower right.

Photograph of this cultivar is given on Pl. XIII, below right. Prof. Kitamura took this as synonymous with “Uraku”, but in fact, Tarôkaja of Tokyo or in the vicinity of this city is synonymous to “Uraku” of Kyoto, and “Sukiya” described by Makino after long the tradition of horticulturists in Japan is different and independent cultivar. “Uraku” (Kyoto) or “Tarôkaja” (Tokyo) as seen in *Camellia Cultivars in Japan*, pl. 222 (1966) is the larger flowered with the beautifully wrinkled petals, and a little sweet-scented, on the other hand, “Sukiya” is the smaller and paler flowered one with the petals strongly concave and expanding subhorizontally at the apex. The leaves of the latter is much smaller and thinner in texture with minute serrations closely arranged.

6) “**Seiôbo**”

This cultivar was first met with by me in Kanazawa City in the spring of 1957. It was highly esteemed by the citizens over there as a garden plant, and most of them were planted in the private gardens that were not so easily opened to the public. I considered that at that time there were very few plants of this kind on sale in the Kansai District, including Kyoto and Osaka. It now is becoming a plant not so rare as before in the said locality and even in Tokyo. The remarkable character of this cultivar is in that the ovary is sparsely hairy on all its sides. I will temporarily include this one in the “Wabisuke” group in s. 1.

The growth is very slow with considerably thick branches expanding horizontally

or somewhat pendulously. Flowers are solitary and terminal at the apex of the main stem, followed by secondary smaller flowers in the apices on the short branchlets attached to the stout branches inside the canopy. Flowers are all single, light pinkish and in the back of the petals there are dark rose coloration being paler to the periphery like sun-burned color on one side of the peach fruits. Seiōbo is a name of peach cultivar in China and originally derived from the name of Goddess of China pertaining to the peach fruit. Petals, androecium, and pistil are all thick, and the ovary is 4—5 mm high and broad somewhat angled at its shoulder, the lateral side of it slightly grooved longitudinally all round with a broadened, thick basal disk.

7) Nomenclature of so-called "**Wabisuke**" group

The numerical that is attached to each Japanese name denotes the Christian era in which they were first published with the Japanese description.

Camellia Wabisuke Kitam. in Act. Phyt. Geo. **14**: 63 et 115 (1950~2).

Thea reticulata (Lindley) Seemann ex Pierre, Fl. For. Cochinch. **2**, sub. t. 119 (1885)

var. *rosea* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **24**: 80 Fig. 4 (1910).

Camellia reticulata Lindley, Bot. Reg. t. 1078 (1827) var. *Wabisuke* (Makino) Makino in Journ. Jap. Bot. **1**: 40 (1918).

Camellia cuspidata Nakai in Journ. Jap. Bot. **16**: 693 (1940), p. p., non Wright.

Nom. jap. *Shiro-wabisuke* (1879, *Wabisuke* of most authors in Tokyo).

var. **bicolor** (Makino) Tuyama, stat. nov.

Thea reticulata Pierre var. *companulata* Makino, l. c. 81 (1910) form. *bicolor* Makino l. c. 84, Fig. 7 (1910).

Camellia reticulata Lindley var. *campanulata* Makino form. *bicolor* Makino, l. c. 40 (1918).

Camellia Wabisuke Kitam. var. *campanulata* (Makino) Kitam. form. *bicolor* (Makino) Kitam., l. c. 63 (1950) et 115 l. c. (1952).

Nom. jap. *Wabisuke* (1710, Kochō-wabisuke 1879 and most authors in Tokyo).

var. **campanulata** (Makino) Kitam., l. c. 63 (1950)—cf. Tuyama et Futauchi, l. c. t. 224 (1966).

Thea reticulata (Lindl.) Pierre var. *campanulata* Makino, l.c., Fig. 5 (1910).

Camellia reticulata Lindl. var. *campanulata* (Makino) Makino, l.c. 40 (1918).

Nom. jap. *Beni-wabisuke* (1879).

var. **subvidua** (Makino) Tuyama, stat. nov.

Thea reticulata Pirere var. *campanulata* Makino 1. c. form. *subvidua* Makino, 1. c. 83, Fig. 6 (1910).

Camellia reticulata Lindley var. *campanulata* (Makino) Makino, form. *subvidua* Makino (Makino) 1. c. 40 (1918).

Camellia Wabisuke Kitam. var. *campanulata* Kitam. form. *subvidua* (Makino) Kitam., 1. c. 63 (1950).

Nom. jap. **Shibenashi-wabisuke** (nov.), *Momoiro-wabisuke* (Makino, 1910)

var. **albo-rosea** (Makino) Tuyama, stat. nov.

Thea reticulata (Lindley) Pierre var. *albo-rosea* Makino, 1. c. 79, Pl. 4 (1910).

Camellia reticulata Lindley var. *albo-rosea* (Makino) Makino, 1. c. 40 (1918).

Nom. jap. *Hatsukari* (1879).

var. **rosea** (Makino) Kitam. 1. c. (1950).

Thea reticulata (Lindl.) Pierre var. *rosea* Makino, 1. c. 78 Fig. 3 (1910).

Camellia reticulata Lindl. var. *rosea* (Makino) Makino, 1. c. 39 Fig. 3 (1918).

Nom. jap. *Sukiya* (1879), *Momoiro-wabisuke* (in Hort.)

The English description is given in the item 5) of this paper.

Camellia Uraku Kitam. in *Act. Phytotax. Geobot.* **14**: 117 (1952)—1. c. **16**: 16 (1955).

Nom. jap. *Tarôkaja* (1879, Tokyo) or *Uraku* (Kyoto—may be earlier name).

Camellia Seiôbo Tuyama, nov. sp. (cultigen).

Arbor mediocris, foliis late lanceolatis crassis apice longe acuminatis, nervis lateralibus venulisque impressis, floribus solitariis vel raro binis in partibus apicalibus ramulorum, sub et post anthesi non apertibus semiclausis totis ellipsoideis vel oblongoideis, petalis magnis ca. 5 in numerulo, in partibus dorsalibus valde convexis generaliter pallide roseis sed in medio intense roseo-maculatis praeter marginibus subito pallidioribus, texturis crassis, tubo androecei cylindrico apice saepe paululo attenuato cum staminibus crassis subnumeris, antheris in marjoribus generis. Stylus validus simplex sed apice breviter 3- raro 4-fidus, ovario majore ad 5 mm alto et crasso, lateraliter cum pilis brevioribus sparce disposito.

Nom. jap. *Seiôbo*. Spec. typic. in *Herb. Univ. Tokyo*.

8) Revised nomenclature on *snow camellia* and white-flowered form.

Camellia japonica Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 1: 698 (1753).

var. **decumbens** Sugimoto, Key to the Trees and Shrubs of Japan (日本樹木総検索表), 252 (1936). cum diagn. lat. “Frutex 1-2 m, caulis e basi ramosus

ascendens. Prov. Iwashiro. (J. Sugimoto!)."

Camellia japonica Linn. var. *rusticana* (Honda) Tuyama in Journ. Jap. Bot. 41: 46 (1966)—Tuyama et Futakuchi, Camellia Cultiv. Jap. 460 (1966), syn. nov.

Camellia rusticana Honda in Biosphaera 1: 100, c. fig. (1947)—Tuyama in Journ. Jap. Bot. 24: 97 (1949) c. fig., etc.

Camellia japonica Linn. subsp. *rusticana* (Honda) Kitam. Act. phytotax. Geobot. 14: 61 (1950).

Nom. jap. *Yuki-tsubaki*, *Oku-tsubaki* (Sugimoto, 1936), *Saruwa-tsubaki* (Honda, 1947)

forma **albiflora** (Ikogami) Tuyama comb. nov.

Camellia japonica var. *rusticana* Honda form. *leucantha* (Honda) Tuyama, Journ. Jap. Bot. 41: 46 (1966), syn. nov.

Camellia rusticana Honda form. *albiflora* Ikegami in Journ. Jap. Bot. 32: 128 (Apr. 1957).

Camellia rusticana Honda form. *leucantha* Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend. 375 (Mar. 1957).

Nom. jap. *Shirobana-yuki-tsubaki* (1957).

I have absentmindedly overlooked the earlier published name of var. *decumbens* Sugimoto, which was exceptionally accompanied Latin description. The description is very short and incomplete for the snow *camellia*, but consulting the specimen cited by him, it is undoubtedly pointing to this. As to form. *leucantha*, under the present International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, this can not be adopted to the white-flowered form of snow *camellia* under *C. japonica* in the existense of another earlier published infraspecific epithet in the same form as this, that is *Camellia japonica* var. *japonica* form. *leucantha* Makino in Makinoa 7: 138 (1948). I am greatful to Mr. K. Hiyama of Makino Herbarium for his informing me the latter forma name.

Explanation of the plates XII & XIII.

Pl. XII. Upper, *Camellia Wabisuke* Kitam. var. *subvidua* Tuyama at Mr. Yokoyama's Garden. × ca. 1/3. シベナシワビスケ, Shibenashi-wabisuke.

Lower, *Camellia Wabisuke* var. *albo-rosea* Tuyama from Minagawa's Garden, Angyô. × ca. 1/2. ハツカリ, Hatsukari.

Pl. 13. Upper, *Camellia Wabisuke* Kitam. var. *bicolor* Kitam. at Saihô-ji, Kyoto, on moss carpet. × ca. 2/3. ワビスケ, Wabisuke.

Lower left, *Camellia Wabisuke* Kitam. at The Saitama-Ken Shokubutsu Mihon-yen, at Anyô. × ca. 2/3. シロワビスケ, Shiro-wabisuke.

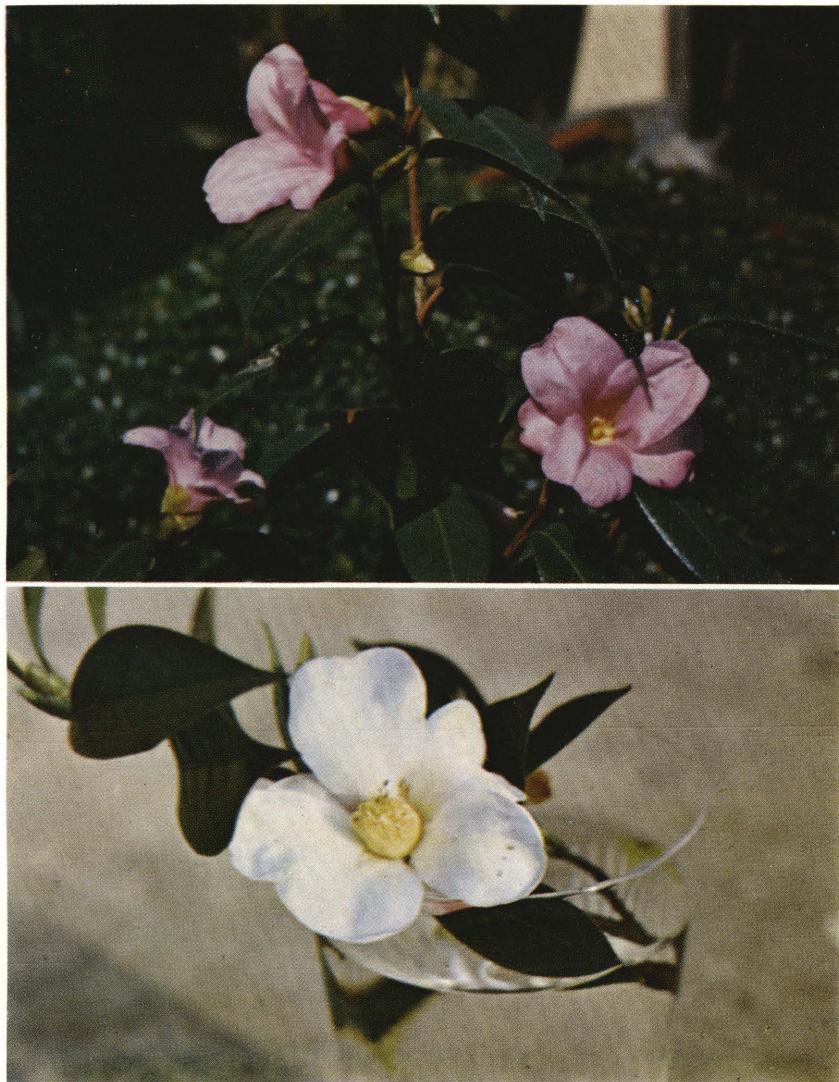
Lower right, *Camellia Wabisuke* Kitam. var. *rosea*. (Makino) Kitam. from Minagawa's Camellia Garden, Anyô × ca. 2/3. スキヤ, Sukiya.

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牧野富太郎先生によって1910年に発表された *form. subvidua* は長く植物学者の目をのがれていたが、今春東京都、世田谷区、成城町のツバキ愛好家、横山三郎氏の庭園で鉢植になっている株が再発見された。雄蕊筒はカラー状のヒダに退化している。先生によってモモイロワビスケの名が古く与えられているが、現在ベニワビスケ（紅侘助 *var. campanulata*）も花屋でそのように呼ばれることが多いので、混乱を避けるために、シベナシワビスケの新和名を与えた。ハツカリ（初雁）、ワビスケ（侘助）シロワビスケ（白侘助）、スキヤ（数寄屋）、ベニワビスケ（紅侘助）についても、その学名を列挙し、あるいは整理した。また、北村四郎教授のウラク（有楽）はタロウカジヤ（太郎冠者）であることを確認し、またセイオウボ（西王母）を新種としてあつかった。

ここに挙げた所謂ワビスケ群は勿論栽培原のもので、中国産の野生種との連関もつかみにくい。これらは交配実験とその細胞形態学的の裏付けがないと正しい学名をつけることができないと思われる所以で、今まで学名を与えることを避けていた。しかし名が意志交換の上で重要であることを認め、将来の基礎的な研究を待つために一応の整理をした。この考え方のもとでは北村教授の *Camellia Wabisuke* を用いるのが適当と思われたので、これをもとにした。セイオウボ（西王母）は所謂ワビスケ群には入れたが、少し異ったものと見て、これも一時的の処置として栽培型の新種とした。子房に有毛、大型で、広い台座があり、雌雄蕊も太い。ワビスケ群の他のものとは、葉や枝も異なる。侘助は時に侘介とも書かれるが、前者が、知る範囲の文献の上では古いし、また関西では前者が多く用いられている。ワビスケはこの名の人に基くとの説もあるが、「寂寥數寄（わびすき）に佳（よ）き花」の意味であるとの説もある（剪花翁伝、巻5、1851）。和名の後の（ ）中の数字は出版年代を示す。Pls. XII, XIII の写真はすべて小生の写。

最後に前に報告したユキツバキおよびシロバナユキツバキの学名を訂正した。ユキツバキを変種としてあつかった場合は、杉本順一氏の *decumbens* が命名規則の上から生きて来る。氏の日本樹木検索表（1936）に例外的にラテンの記載がついていたのを見逃していたのである。現行の命名規則では、var. や form. とランクが異なっても、同一種内で同じ形の名を許さないことになっている。シロバナユキツバキについてはヤブツバキの方にすでに *form. leucantha* Makino (1948) があったので変種ユキツバキの方の *form. leucantha* Honda (1957年3月) が用いられるが、*form. albiflora* Ikegami (1957年4月) の方が生きることになる。*leucantha* Makino の存在を注意された榎山庫三氏に感謝する。



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